AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-30. (cancelled)

31. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate colour elements and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a series of translucent dielectric structures on a planar surface of a carrier, each structure comprising a colour element-receiving surface region and a raised levee, adjacent dielectric structures being spaced apart to define a trench therebetween;

(b) forming said busbars by at least partially filling each of said trenches with an electrically conductive material;

(C) depositing a colour element material on each of said colour element-receiving surface regions to form a series of colour elements;

(d) affixing said colour elements and levees to a translucent display substrate by means of a translucent adhesive material; and

(e) removing said carrier.

32. (new) A method according to claim 31, wherein said colour elements are light-filters.

33. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein said light-filters are at least partially UV-absorbent.

34. (new) A method according to claim 31, wherein said colour element material is deposited *via* an inkjet print head.

35. (new) A method according to claim 33, further comprising the steps of applying a layer of a translucent conductor material in contact with said busbars, and treating said conductor material so as to form it into translucent electrode tracks in alignment with and in contact with said busbars, by means of UV light transmitted through said display substrate and said levees.

36. (new) A method according to claim 31, further comprising providing a polariser between said levees and said display substrate.

37. (new) A method according to claim 36, wherein said polariser is provided by applying a coatable polariser layer on said colour elements and levees.

38. (new) A method according to claim 36, wherein said polariser is provided adhered on said display substrate and wherein said step of affixing said colour elements and levees to said display substrate comprises affixing said colour elements and levees to said polariser.

39. (new) A method according to claim 31, further comprising providing an optical film between said levees and said display substrate.

40. (new) A method according to claim 39, wherein said optical film comprises a compensation retarder.

41. (new) A method according to claim 31, further comprising providing a polariser between a colour element and a colour element-receiving surface region.

42. (new) A method according to claim 41, wherein said polariser is provided by applying a coatable polariser layer on said translucent dielectric structures prior to depositing said colour element material.

43. (new) A method according to claim 31, further comprising providing a transparent conducting layer on each colour element-receiving surface region prior to depositing said colour element material.

44. (new) A method according to claim 43, wherein said transparent conducting layer is uniformly coated and forms a patterned layer upon drying determined by said raised levees.

45. (new) A method according to claim 31, wherein said surface of said carrier is conductive, and wherein said busbars are formed by electroplating.

46. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate light filters and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising:

forming said light filters and said busbars on a conductive surface of a transfer carrier with said busbars being in electrical contact with said conductive surface;

adhering said light filters and said busbars to said display substrate; and

removing said transfer carrier.

47. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate light-filters and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a series of translucent dielectric structures on a planar surface of a carrier, each structure comprising a filter-receiving surface region and a raised levee, adjacent dielectric structures being spaced apart to define a trench therebetween;

(b) forming said busbars by at least partially filling each of said trenches with an electrically conductive material;

(c) depositing a light-filter material on each of said filter-receiving surface regions to form a series of light-filters;

(d) affixing said light-filters and levees to a translucent display substrate by means of a translucent adhesive material; and

(e) removing said carrier.

48. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate colour filters and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) forming a series of translucent dielectric structures on a planar, conductive surface of a carrier, each structure comprising a wettable surface region and a raised levee, adjacent dielectric structures being spaced apart to define a trench therebetween;

(b) forming said busbars by at least partially filling each of said trenches with a metal by electroplating;

(c) depositing a coloured material on each of said wettable surface regions by inkjet printing to form a series of colour filters;

(d) affixing said colour filters and levees to a translucent display substrate by means of a translucent adhesive material; and

(e) removing said carrier.

49. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate emissive colour elements and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising:

forming said emissive colour elements and said busbars on a surface of a transfer carrier;

adhering said emissive colour elements and said busbars to said display substrate; and

removing said transfer carrier.

50. (new) A method according to claim 49, wherein said colour elements are photoluminescent.

51. (new) A method according to claim 49, wherein said colour elements at least partially absorb ultraviolet light and are spaced apart from each other by regions that are substantially transmissive of UV light.

52. (new) A method according to claim 51, further comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent conductor layer on said busbars after removal of said transfer carrier, said transparent conductor layer being capable of being rendered substantially non-conductive after exposure to UV light of sufficient intensity and duration;

illuminating said conductor layer with L light of sufficient intensity and duration through said display substrate as to cause substantial loss of conductivity in regions of said conductor layer corresponding to spaces between said colour elements;

thereby forming a plurality of transparent electrode tracks, each of which is in electrical contact with a busbar.

53. (new) A method according to claim 51, further comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent conductor layer on said busbars after removal of said transfer carrier;

applying a layer of positive photoresist material to said conductor layer;

illuminating said photoresist material with UV light of sufficient intensity and duration through said display substrate as to effect a chemical change in exposed regions of said photoresist material corresponding to spaces between said colour elements;

developing said photoresist so as to remove said photoresist in said exposed regions;

etching said conductor layer in regions where said photoresist has been removed, thereby forming a plurality of transparent electrode tracks, each of which is in electrical contact with a busbar; and

removing remaining photoresist.

54. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate colour elements and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising:

forming said colour elements and said busbars on a surface of a transfer carrier;

adhering said colour elements and said busbars to said display substrate; and

removing said transfer carrier;

wherein said colour elements at least partially absorb ultraviolet light and are spaced apart from each other by regions that are substantially transmissive of UV light.

55. (new) A method according to claim 54, further comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent conductor layer on said busbars after removal of said transfer carrier, said transparent conductor layer being capable of being rendered substantially non-conductive after exposure to UV light of sufficient intensity and duration;

illuminating said conductor layer with UV light of sufficient intensity and duration through said display substrate as to cause substantial loss of conductivity in regions of said conductor layer corresponding to spaces between said colour elements;

thereby forming a plurality of transparent electrode tracks, each of which is in electrical contact with a busbar.

56. (new) A method according to claim 54, further comprising the steps of:

forming a transparent conductor layer on said busbars after removal of said transfer carrier;

applying a layer of positive photoresist material to said conductor layer;

illuminating said photoresist material with UV light of sufficient intensity and duration through said display substrate as to effect a chemical change in exposed regions of said photoresist material corresponding to spaces between said colour elements;

developing said photoresist so as to remove said photoresist in said exposed regions;

etching said conductor layer in regions where said photoresist has been removed, thereby forming a plurality of transparent electrode tracks, each of which is in electrical contact with a busbar; and

removing remaining photoresist.

57. (new) A method of applying to a display substrate colour elements and addressing busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, the method comprising:

forming said colour elements and said busbars on a conductive surface of a transfer carrier with said busbars in electrical contact with said conductive surface;

adhering said colour elements and said busbars to said display substrate; and

removing said transfer carrier.

58. (new) A method according to claim 57, wherein said busbars are formed on the conductive surface by electroplating.

59. (new) A transfer carrier comprising a substrate having a conductive surface on which is releasably mounted a plurality of colour elements and a plurality of busbars in a defined alignment relative to each other, said busbars being in electrical contact with said conductive surface.

60. (new) A transfer carrier according to claim 59, wherein said surface is planar.

61. (new) A transfer carrier according to claim 59, wherein each of said plurality of colour elements is provided on a substantially transparent dielectric structure on said surface of said substrate.

62. (new) A transfer carrier according to any of claims 59, wherein said colour elements are light-filters.